

Shipping.

STEAMERS

Manager, *San Francisco*
 Hong, 1st September, 1891. [1891]

REMINISCENCES OF OLD SHANGHAI.

AN EXCITING DAY.

(Continued.)

While the doctor was busy over Mr. Lay, I gave Mr. Samuel Clifton, then Superintendent of the Police in Shanghai, as good an account of the murder of Mr. Burton and of the whole occurrence as I could, considering the excited state I was then in. I could hardly speak, overcome as I was with the excessive heat and exertion. I was bathed from head to foot in perspiration, my clothes were all torn, my hat was gone, a stream of blood had trickled down my face from where the stone struck me at the beginning of our fight, and congealed, giving me the appearance of having a long scar from the bridge of my nose right down along one cheek. I sat down for a little while in the Station perfectly exhausted and at first was able to say nothing. Of course only Mr. Lay and myself knew then that a European had been murdered at the top of the Maloo; even the four brave fellows who rescued us knew nothing about it; for there had been nothing to tell them. As soon as Mr. Clifton knew what had happened he lost no time in mustering his little force of police, which was in those days a very small body, offered by the local Superintendent of whom I speak, and three sergeants. Arms and ammunition were served out. Our weapons were muskloaden muskets of the famous old "Brown Bess" pattern and bayonets, and in about 30 minutes from the time Mr. Lay and I were rescued from the mob, the little force was on the way to the scene of the murder, our object being to bring in the body and arrest any rioters that might still be lurking about. I say our because I had no strength. The police were getting under way and I followed. I joined the expedition in the capacity of a guide to show them where the body lay. On entering the Maloo from the Barrier Road I saw one of our late assailants, who had come off very badly in the encounter with the four policemen. I could not be certain that he was the man I had seen booted off the ground by a blow on the head from my Hibernian friend about half an hour before, but I think he was. At all events judging from the way he was trying to pull himself together and his stupid lurching from one side of the road to the other, for he was just making off after recovering his senses, he must have been pretty badly up and, considering that he had already been paid in full for his rascality we let him go his way, and proceeded at the double to the scene of the murder. When we reached the spot we saw a sight that would shock the most callous heart. There was only a mass of bloody pulp with nothing to tell it had once been a human being but a pair of feet, and the remains of two hands. All the rest was unrecognizable, and the ground around looked as if a couple of oxen had been slaughtered there. The little band of Europeans standing around were very much affected; I saw tears in the eyes of several of the brave fellows. I am sure summary justice would have been dealt out to the rascal had there been any of them near. But there was not a soul in sight. It was hard to believe that this was the same place that such a short time ago had been alive with a yelling, murderous throng. But so it was. From the time we entered the Maloo we never saw one person except the fellow I spoke about near the Barrier Road. Not a dog even barked, and all the shops were closed. When the word was given to lift the body we discovered for the first time that we had come away without a stretcher to place the remains upon. This difficulty, however, was got over more quickly than I can tell. The Superintendent was not looking at what his men did. He was sitting on his grey pony like a field-marshal and staring right before him up the Maloo. Two of the men quietly left the ranks and, crossing the road to one of the houses and brought down the door with a couple of blows with the butts of their muskets. On this we placed all that was left of the unfortunate man and slowly and sadly retraced our steps back to the Station. On the way back many were the enquiries among the men as to the identity of the unfortunate man. I know the answer. I said "I rather fear I know the clothes. Why, it's 'Chummy Burton'!" To be sure I said another and then every one recognized the deceased. We were just turning into Barrier Road when we saw a Naval officer, whom some of the men knew to be the paymaster of H.M.S. "Highflyer," though he was in plain clothes, coming up Park Lane, as the lower end of Nanjing Road was then called. He was on his way for a walk out to the Race Course, quite ignorant of what had happened. Mr. Clifton stopped him and told him of the riot and murder, and he at once undertook to hurry back to the ship and report the matter to Captain Shadwell, promising that a force would be landed from the "Inflexible" and "Highflyer," which were then in port, and we went on to the Station, where everyone was glad to arrive and rest a little, for we were fairly fagged out, the evening being desperately hot. It now began to get dark, and some of the men were told off to be kept under arms, and perform sentry duty around the Station in case of a sudden attack. In about an hour after, a very serious mistake was made, which might have resulted in dreadful consequences, but fortunately the blunder was discovered in time to prevent any catastrophe happening. About 8 o'clock in the evening one of the sentries gave the alarm that a mob was coming down the Barrier Road from the direction of the Maloo. Mr. Clifton ordered all his men out and placed them two-deep across the Road, to check the rabble. Mr. Warden, the agent of the P. and O. Company, and several other foreigners, some armed with guns, and others with revolvers, also came up and joined the police. A great crowd of Chinese with lanterns in their hands and shouting and yelling at a tremendous rate, were now close upon us; the muskets were loaded with ball-cartridge and capped, but Mr. Clifton warned his men on no account to fire till he gave the word. "Let the mob come within fifty yards," he said, "and then aim low." So we waited with our muskets at the ready, and no one spoke a word. The crowd approached and in another moment would have been within the distance named, when one of the men sang out "Hold hard boys, I see a cocked hat among them!" and in the next breath we all recognised Mr. Thomas T. Meadows, the British Consul, in full uniform, in the throng. His fine tall figure saved his men and our friends from receiving a volley for the rioters turned out to be a force of blue-jackets from the "Inflexible" and "Highflyer," with field-pieces, coming to our assistance. The Chinese we first saw were a crowd of servants and coolies showing the way to the Station with lanterns, which of course they could not do without their infernal yelling, and hence the mistake. The sailors and marines stayed ashore that night. A large field-gun, crammed to the muzzle with grape and canister, was placed at the end of the Maloo, and commanded the approach from that direction. Most of the sailors and marines were quartered in the Police Station, every available inch of room being taken up for their accommodation, the dormitories, mess-rooms, verandahs, offices and even the cells. The officers and a few of the men had a look at the remains

of poor Burton, and one and all vowed with many an oath to be revenged on the murderers, and had any mob got together that night I have no doubt they would have made their vows good. They were all veteran warriors, who only a short time before had whipped the notorious Commissioner Yeh and his satellites out of Canton. They had seen service at the Taku forts, in India during the mutiny, and at other places where a lot of hard fighting had taken place, and now they were only too anxious to have a brush with the murderers of poor Burton. It was with the greatest difficulty they were kept in the Station but Captain Shadwell, who was an immense favourite with them, spoke to the men and quieted them. Their side arms were taken from them and instructions given to the sentries to let no one out without challenging. I was pointed out as an eye-witness to the murder, and I was immediately surrounded by a group of eager enquirers, one of whom took me quietly aside and wanted to know if I could not take him and a couple of his mates to have a turn or two at the cowardly rascals. The Police and sailors who patrolled the Settlement that night were all armed with words or bayonets and I am sure many a Chinaman got a quiet prod just to remind them of what was in store for them if they attempted any of their little tricks again. I know of one case where a complaint was lodged by a big fat Chinaman, the keeper of a rice shop on the Yang-king-pang, who came into the Station with a long cut across his shoulder, which he said a police-man had given him without any provocation. The officer on being questioned admitted that he wounded the Chinaman, but said the latter was snaky and would not get out of the way, upon which he (the constable) aimed a blow at him with the flat of his sword, but in doing so his wrist turned and he hit the Chinaman with the edge instead; and so bitter was the feeling against the Chinese at the time, that the complainant was sent about his business and nothing further said about the matter. The sailors remained quartered on shore for a considerable time, during which they suffered terribly from an inflammation of the eyes, called at the time, eye-blight, the affection that used to be very prevalent at Shanghai, and which I believe is still common in Foochow and other seaports. My deposition to the British Consul, which he took regarding the murder, and I heard nothing more about it for a week or so after, when one day I received a note asking me to attend that evening at the Police Station. I went there accordingly, and was met by the Consul and Mr. Clifton who told me nothing but that there was going to be an investigation. The Police were mustered and we all marched up the Maloo, I knowing nothing of what was to happen, till I was asked by Mr. Clifton to point out the tea-shop from which the stone had been thrown at Mr. Lay and myself. I did so, and word was given to the men to enter the house without delay and seize everyone on the premises. This was done and I never saw such a hurrying and scurrying in my life as the Chinese made to escape from the house. They were like rats in a trap, and though they ran upstairs and downstairs, and out on the roof they could not get out, and we swung through 23 pig-tails, and marched their own back to the Station, from where they were sent into the City, and I soon afterwards had the satisfaction of hearing that 13 of the miscreants had been made a head shorter.

(To be continued.)

CONCERNING A COMMISSION.

The first great principle of statesmanship, says a writer in the *Sydney Bulletin*, is to get its salary raised, and the second is to shove the responsibility on to somebody else, and when, here and there, a statesman appears who is possessed of three principles, the third one consists in lying low and not committing himself. Consequently, whenever a great social or political problem arises, it is the business of the politician to make a stupendous but unavailing effort to deal with it, and at the same time to be prevented by unforeseen circumstances from ever doing so. The problem of Capital and Labour is the snag ahead in modern politics, and as the most convenient way of rubbing boldly at the difficulty and never getting there, the Government has appointed a mild and respectable Commission to shove back the sea and hold up the deluge. Its business is to inquire into the cause of strikes in the past and find means to prevent them in the future, and it consists principally of plain, fat, dull individuals, whose ideas are limited to orthodoxy and prayer, and the sanctity of property, and the necessity for doing nothing contrary to the habits and customs of their forefathers. It is filled with the solemn, commonplace spirit of the retail tailor and the undertaker, and the purpose of its existence is to find out how an irretrievable force may crash up against an irretrievable object without doing damage or creating a row. The capitalists own the earth, and the toilers have resolved to take it from him; each side demands the earth and nothing but the earth, and as there is only one earth, both of them cannot have it, and each party is fast coming to a resolution that it will die in the last ditch for the sake of its creed, and under these conditions the Commission proposes to settle the problem by giving a tract and a heavenly smile to both combatants. It desires to shove a compromise upon a revolution, and to block a cataract with a hymn. It intends to "take evidence" as to the best means of reconciling Capital and Labour, but as no one has ever found out any means by which the two warring classes can be reconciled, while they remain two distinct and separate forces, it might as reasonably take evidence concerning the best way to put everyone's advertisements at the top-right-hand-corner of the page. It also means to hunt up printed information on the same subject, but the only methods to be found in print consist of the abolition of the mere capitalist and the land monopolist so as to make room for Labour, or the summary extinction of the revolutionary labourer by the agency of guns and bayonets to make room for Capital. The only thing the commission can do is to shuffle aimlessly between these two alternatives, and advise both parties to work and pray and be contented, and the men by whom the commission was created have sent out a policeman to arrest the ocean. And as for the result there will be the usual ponderous report of 7,247 pages in which the members humbly recommend that the ashes should be removed from the back door more regularly as a possible remedy for universal discontent, and that the warring classes should turn in at 8 p.m. and should maintain a respectful attitude towards their betters, and that forbearance should be practised on both sides, and further that dogs should not be allowed, for sanitary reasons, to sleep under the bed. Also, there will be an expression of regret that wages are not higher, and that rents are not lower, and a hope that these things may be reformed on some future occasion, and finally it will be resolved that 1,000 copies of the report shall be printed, and the country will pay the bill after which the commission will go on as usual, except that the members of the commission and the officials thereof will have much swollen bank-balance, and vastly increased salaries through an over-acquaintance with beef and various other fat things.

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAPERS OUTFITTERS TAILORS SILK MEN FURNISHERS.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HOUSE FOR

BEDSTEADS

AND

BEDDING.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE EAST.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

QUEEN'S ROAD and DUDDELL STREET.

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND BOOKS.

PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER.....	0.40
Key to ditto.....	0.25
Phono Phrase Book.....	0.25
Reporter.....	0.70
Key to ditto.....	0.40
Progressive Studies.....	0.40
Phono Reader.....	0.25
Handbook for Teachers.....	0.70
Extracts in corresponding style No. 1, 2, 3.....	0.25
Manual of Phonography.....	0.60
Key to ditto.....	0.25

Reporters Assistant..... 0.40
Alpops Fable Learners style..... 0.25
Legal Phrase Book..... 0.25
Indian Club Exercises..... 0.25
Websters Unbridged Dicty & Russia..... 10.00
Cassars Column a sensational story of the 20th Century..... 0.35
Figaro Salon for 1/2 now complete in 2 parts.
New stock of Solid Soled Tennis Shoes.
Salters Black Gut Tennis Bats.
New Photo Frames and Photo Screens.

W. BREWER.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CURIOS, SILVER, etc.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 17th September,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at Rose Hill, Cause Road, the Residence of

W. H. FORBES, Esq.,

THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

Comprising:—

Several Cretonne-covered English-made DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, Canton Marble-top Blackwood TABLES and STANDS; Canton Blackwood CURIO STANDS; MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, WATER COLOURS, etc.; FRENCH PLUSH and other CURTAINS.

GRAND PIANO by Chickering, of Boston. COTTAGE PIANO by Erard, with Silver Strings.

SMYRNA and BRUSSELS CARPETS.

A very fine collection of CURIOS and PORCELAIN, comprising OLD PEKING CLOISONNE, SANG DE BEUF, and OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, FINE JAPANESE BRONZES, OLD SATSUMA VASES, FINE NANKIN VASES, and other CURIOS, PORCELAINS and ORNAMENTS.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, DINING CHAIRS, MOROCCO-COVERED FURNITURE, WHAT-NOTS, DINNER WAGGONS, SEBBOARD, HANDSOME DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and CUTLERY, very fine OIL LAMPS, &c.

A quantity of SILVER, comprising: SPOONS and FORKS, SALVERS, BOWLS, CUPS, TEA SET, etc., etc.

One Full-sized ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, by THURSTON, with APPURTENANCES, FITTINGS, LAMPS, etc.; BILLIARD-ROOM FURNITURE, SPORTING PRINTS, by HERRING, etc.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS with Patent WIRE and GERMAN SPRING MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES, etc.

MAREE-TOP WASHING STANDS, DRESSING TABLES, Ladies' large Hanging CHAISELONGES, SINGLE WARDROBES, CHEVAL GLASSES and other BED-ROOM FURNITURE, AMERICAN ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS and WARDROBES to MATCH, WRITING TABLES, BOOK-CASES and a quantity of BOOKS; CLOCKS, etc., etc.

HALL FURNITURE, PORCELAIN-FLOWER STANDS, etc.

Very Fine Patent ICE CHEST, FILTERS, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BATHS, and an assortment of FLOWERS and PLANTS.

—Also—

A quantity of TABLE and HOUSE LINEN, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale, and the above will be on view on Wednesday week. The Sale will be continued on Friday, the 18th September, at 2.30 p.m., and if necessary on the following day.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1891. [1187]

Today's Advertisements.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"MENMUIR,"

Captain Craig, will be dispatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at daylight, instead of as previously notified.

This well-known steamer is specially fitted for passengers, and has large cooling Chambers, and as the most convenient way of rubbing boldly at the difficulty and never getting there, the Government has appointed a mild and respectable Commission to shove back the sea and hold up the deluge. Its business is to inquire into the cause of strikes in the past and find means to prevent them in the future, and it consists principally of plain, fat, dull individuals, whose ideas are limited to orthodoxy and prayer, and the sanctity of property, and the necessity for doing nothing contrary to the habits and customs of their forefathers. It is filled with the solemn, commonplace spirit of the retail tailor and the undertaker, and the purpose of its existence is to find out how an irretrievable force may crash up against an irretrievable object without doing damage or creating a row. The capitalists own the earth, and the toilers have resolved to take it from him; each side demands the earth and nothing but the earth, and as there is only one earth, both of them cannot have it, and each party is fast coming to a resolution that it will die in the last ditch for the sake of its creed, and under these conditions the Commission proposes to settle the problem by giving a tract and a heavenly smile to both combatants. It desires to shove a compromise upon a revolution, and to block a cataract with a hymn. It intends to "take evidence" as to the best means of reconciling Capital and Labour, but as no one has ever found out any means by which the two warring classes can be reconciled, while they remain two distinct and separate forces, it might as reasonably take evidence concerning the best way to put everyone's advertisements at the top-right-hand-corner of the page. It also means to hunt up printed information on the same subject, but the only methods to be found in print consist of the abolition of the mere capitalist and the land monopolist so as to make room for Labour, or the summary extinction of the revolutionary labourer by the agency of guns and bayonets to make room for Capital. The only thing the commission can do is to shuffle aimlessly between these two alternatives, and advise both parties to work and pray and be contented, and the men by whom the commission was created have sent out a policeman to arrest the ocean. And as for the result there will be the usual ponderous report of 7,247 pages in which the members humbly recommend that the ashes should be removed from the back door more regularly as a possible remedy for universal discontent, and that the warring classes should turn in at 8 p.m. and should maintain a respectful attitude towards their betters, and that forbearance should be practised on both sides, and further that dogs should not be allowed, for sanitary reasons, to sleep under the bed. Also, there will be an expression of regret that wages are not higher, and that rents are not lower, and a hope that these things may be reformed on some future occasion, and finally it will be resolved that 1,000 copies of the report shall be printed, and the country will pay the bill after which the commission will go on as usual, except that the members of the commission and the officials thereof will have much swollen bank-balance, and vastly increased salaries through an over-acquaintance with beef and various other fat things.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1127]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"

Captain B. Blanke, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1891. [1127]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"DARMSTADT,"

Captain H. Bodeker, will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1891. [1127]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS. "DARMSTADT,"

FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. to-day, the 3rd inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m. All Claims must reach us before the 11th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1891. [1127]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

DURING this and next month members are recommended to practise at the 200, 300 and 500 yards ranges—Bisley rules; and 7 rounds and one sighting shot at each distance. It is desired that all scores made be sent to the Secretary. A prize will be given to the compiler of the highest aggregate of not less than 5 practices.

J. ANDERSON,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1187]

Amusements.

visit of

WOODYEAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS

HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY POSTPONED.

WAIT FULL PARTICULARS FROM MANILA.

S. REICH, General Agent,
WALTER HARLAND, Manager,
MADAME WOODYEAR, Sole Proprietrix.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1891. [1176]

Intimations.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE OF 1865.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A. G. GORDON & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 4th day of OCTOBER, 1891, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Undersigned, ALFRED GRANT, GORDON, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing by the Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

A. G. GORDON,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 24th day of August, 1891. [1143]

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

A REWARD of \$500 will be paid to any person supplying information that will lead to the discovery and identification of a Chinese girl named LI AFAT, who, in or about the month of September, 1888, was resident at St. Francis Street, Wanchai, in the house of JOHN MINHINNETT, an overseer in the Hongkong Public Works Department, under the protection of a Chinese kept woman named WONG AH NGAN.

LI AFAT is about 10 years of age, and according to a declaration made by WONG AH NGAN at the Magistrate's, she was returned to her mother about three years ago—presumably to some village in the Kwangtung Province, where it is stated she died a short time afterwards.

On the other hand JOHN MINHINNETT deposed on oath in the Supreme Court that LI AFAT was sold by WONG AH NGAN and that he was present in his own house when the purchase money was paid; and it has since been reported that the girl was taken to Singapore for immoral purposes.

A reward of \$100 will be paid to any person who shall produce reliable evidence, showing that LI AFAT was returned to her mother, in or about September, 1888, and afterwards died as alleged.

Apply to

THE EDITOR,
The Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1891. [1169]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

AND

MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist,

(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),

HAS REMOVED

TO

THE BANK BUILDINGS,

QUEEN'S ROAD,

(above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [1150]

S. I. E. N. T. I. N. G.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'ARLIGAN STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [1148]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1891. [115]

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,

Teacher of Officers and Engineers,

No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,

Opposite Central Police Station.

CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS, and for the "NEW NAVIGATION" and "NEW MARINE" for Engineers, &c.; Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [1148]

Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "MOYUNE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 6th Sept., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Sept., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 6th Sept. will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1891. [1174]

"ANGIER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "COLONIST,"

FROM HAMBURG, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, on MONDAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th prox., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1891. [1118]

To be Let.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES No. 9, Praya Central, lately occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. The whole by flats, or single rooms suitable for Offices and Dwelling.

Apply to

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1891. [1201]

TO BE LET.

NO. 5, RICHMOND TERRACE, Five Rooms.—Gas and Water laid on. Bath-rooms, Yard, and Coolie Quarters cemented. Rent moderate.

Apply to

THE SECRETARY,

Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

HOUSES at Mountain View, near Plover's Gap, Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6 large dwelling rooms with every convenience. These houses overlook both sides of the island and are cool, comfortable and healthy.

Apply to

JOHN A. JUFFE,
Secretary,
The Austin Arms Hotel,
Building Company, Ltd.,
38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1891. [1179]

TO LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 37, WYNDHAM STREET. Rent \$40 per month.

Apply to

A. R. EZEKIEL.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1891. [1147]

TO LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 18, PRAYA CENTRAL, splendidly suited for SHIPPING OFFICES, having a commanding view over the entire Harbour. Rent \$50 per month.

Apply to the Manager,

CARMICHAEL & Co., LIMITED,
18, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 30th July 1891. [1106]

TO LET.

AT KOWLOON.

A FEW HOUSES in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, containing 5 Rooms each and Bath-rooms. Tennis Courts. Healthy situation. Cheap Rent.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1080]

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BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAR.

R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.

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THE Premises now in our occupation, known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," in Queen's Road Central.

Possession from 1st July next.

For further particulars, apply to

THE MARINBURK FURNITURE Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [117]

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THE ENGINES AND "BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHEUNG,"

The Engines of the *Chop-cheung* were constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Invented Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type, cylinders 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ " dia., with a stroke of 24". The crank shaft is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " dia., at the Crank pin and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " dia. at the Journal. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" and the L.B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia. Air Pump 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ " dia. by 12 stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 13" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and B'lige Pump (one each) 5" dia. by 13" stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Domes on top. Its dia. is rot. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 9 ft. 10" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 2ft. 7" dia.; Domes, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " dia. by 4 ft. high; Tubes, 148 in number by 3" dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for over five years.

For Further Particulars, Apply to
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office
Hongkong, 29th August, 1891. [1172]

CARBOLINUM AVERNARIUS,
(REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wall-covering, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Ribs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carriage Parts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White stains do not form on wood painted with Carbolineum Avernarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to
SCREELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street.
Hempden, 2nd December, 1889. [544]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.


OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [1902]

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
and PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS, &
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11, Praya Centre,
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SOLE AGENT FOR
RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS,
"HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT," specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED
EX. PRIME, PORK AND BEEF in Barrels.
Ato
AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED
HAMS AND BACON.
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLAPETS,
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor,
FLENSBURG STOCK BEER,
ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS'
MACHINERY and TOOLS,
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
at
REASONABLE PRICES.
ALL KINDS OF COALS,
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Dis Coteaux et Als. finest old BRANDY
COGNAC & Shars selected expressly for
F. B. & Co. Sole Agents.



COCA BITTERS. COCA BITTERS.

In Quart. In Quart.

and and

Quart. Quart.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1891. [1354]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition, and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPICGLASSES.
No. 5, Queen's Road, Central. [364]

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
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LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.
IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.
Wanchang, 21st September, 1890. [58]

Printed and Published by JOHN FRASER, at the Press of the "LAT PAU," No. 7, Malacca Street, Singapore.

THE HONGKONG BANK IN MANILA.

With reference to an article on the above subject, which appeared in the *London and China Express* of June 3rd, a correspondent in Madrid has sent us what he says is a fuller account of the matters in dispute; and as we have given full publicity to the *ex parte* statements of Señor Jurado, in which the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's case has not only been freely discussed but even the god-like Mr. Thomas Jackson has been given the lie direct, it appears to us that as a matter of fair-play, if for no other reason, the advocates of the Bank's side of the question are entitled to a fair hearing. We make no comment on our correspondent's remarks; they must be taken for whatever they may be worth, but it is only just to state that his position and *bona fides* are beyond suspicion. He writes as follows:—

To the Editors of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".
SIR.—In the *London and China Express* of the 12th inst., received here this morning, I find a letter headed as above, signed by "M. R. Jurado & Co.", hailing from St. Billiter-street, London, which is from beginning to end a tissue of falsehoods; so much so that it is amazing how any one, however shameless and unscrupulous, can have had the audacity to put such grossly untrue statements into print before the public. I suppose the writer thought no one here would take the trouble to notice the matter, and that he could pawn off his version of the affair upon an unwary public, and so enlist opinion in his favor. He has reckoned without his host, however, and my sense of justice will not permit my leaving the statement unanswered.

Whether such a "firm" as Jurado & Co. exists in London (the name is not in the Directory), or what their business is, I do not stop to inquire; but the antecedents of a concern of the same name, hailing from Manila, are too well known, and I will take the liberty of saying what I know of the individuals supposed to compose the concern; so that the public may be able to judge what credit to give to their assertions.

The three brothers, named respectively, Antonio M. Regidor y Jurado, Manuel Regidor y Jurado, and Ricardo Regidor y Jurado, were, as far as the public are aware, the persons forming the co-partnership. The first-named got into trouble some twenty years ago on the occasion of the Cavite rising against the Spaniards, in which he was believed by the Government of the Philippines to be implicated, and he was promptly banished with a number of other *filibusteros* to the Mariana Islands (the Ladrones). From this *diuturno* the said Don Antonio succeeded in making good his escape dressed up as a *fratello*, in which garb he secured a passage in a small sailing craft bound for Hongkong. From there, as it would have been death to return to the Philippines, he found his way to Europe, a political runaway exile, and for a time resided in Paris. Subsequently, he went to London where he established himself as a Spanish advocate, and, as far as I know, he is there still, and may be the author of the communication I refer to.

His brother Ricardo had been for some time an employee of the Hongkong Bank, and his brother Manuel had resided for a number of years at this *Corte de Madrid*. The characters of these two are sufficiently well known among their respective circles to make any remarks from me unnecessary beyond what will appear from the following *résumé* of their acts in connection with the litigation pending with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Suffice it to say, that politically they are one and all the reddest of Red Republicans, and as proper Manila half-castes, the most inveterate haters of my countrymen, the *Españoles Peninsulares*.

It will now proceed to notice as briefly as possible how the unfortunate Hongkong Bank became entangled in the wily machinations of this dexterous trio. Verily, truth is stranger than fiction, and what has happened seems to have been a diabolical premeditated plot to transfer from the coffers of the Bank into their own pockets a competency in dollars to keep the three comfortable for the remainder of their days.

Somewhere in the years 1884 or 1885 it seems to have occurred to the "combination" to establish a "Casa de Comercio" in Manila, with the title of "Jurado and Company," and with Don Antonio in London, Don Ricardo in Manila, and the other in Spain, they were to work together, importing European goods for sale in the Manila market. They did not appear to have any working capital to speak of, and in Manila, at least, their property consisted of one or two "financas," mortgaged, probably, to a good proportion of their value. Don Antonio in London, by dint of hard work as an advocate and the most frugal mode of living possible, managed to get together some \$200,000, which, in all, might be \$200,000 or \$300,000, which he had invested in shares. With these shares he appears to have approached the London manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who, in an ill-considered moment, agreed to open a credit in favour of Jurado and Co. for, we shall say, \$300,000 (it might have been more or it might have been less, but this, for the purposes of my narrative, is immaterial), to enable the London partners to buy goods, and ship them, drawing on the Manila firm for cost, with documents attached, the Bank protecting itself from possible loss by holding the shares as collateral security. Thus far everything was plain and above board; but when the first shipments (which followed fast upon each other) got out, the Bank agent in Manila, in pursuance of instructions, required payment of London drafts before giving up the bills of lading. The Manila Jurados had no money to raise the bills, and he should sell the goods, and in another ill-considered moment the Bank consented to hand over the bills of lading in exchange for his acceptance, taking as collateral security some *pagarés* (in English, promissory notes), supporting the same to be genuine, and drawn by people of substance. The *pagarés* would be at two or three months' date, and unsuspiciously the Bank agent went on repeating his first mistake until the first of the acceptance fell due, and was dishonoured. He then fell back upon his "collateral," but to his amazement he found that the *pagarés* were signed by assumed signatures of Chinese and others who never had any existence, and some of them said to be by natives in Jurado's employ—their coachman, cook, and other dependants! The fact was in the first and mistake when this discovery was made, and the Bank, that had apparently supplied the London understanding with Jurado by making an agreement, actually drawn up in Spanish, undertaking to continue to extend the London credit, so long, of course, as the drafts appearing should be "promptly met," and the other "good" given, the Bank, in a moment's notice of its discomfiture. This article, it is of course, quite unnecessary on the part of the Bank to give, as the simple fact of all the bills and *pagarés* that had appeared having been dishonoured was of itself an announcement that the concern was at an end. Such, at all events, would have been sufficient notice in any civilized country, with even the most crude notions of mercantile usage. The Bank proceeded here and there to "embargo" Jurado and Co., but upon pressure, I believe, the firm had got before this one or two good names on *pagarés*, for what one or two good names (the names), remember,

but the amount is not material, and these good *pagarés* were given to the Bank blank endorsed, as collateral, for the payment of an account which had by this time run up to something like \$270,000 between advances and interest. That is, the Bank had been fleeced to the tune of nearly \$300,000 with barely \$50,000 worth of realizable securities to fall back upon. After this you will, I am sure, agree with me that truth is stranger than fiction. The Bank went on with the embargo, and forced Jurado and Co. into bankruptcy, succeeding at length in putting Ricardo into prison for fraud, and, as was natural, selling off what they had seized and stopped in transitu as best they could. The native *papaderos* got their backs up at the indignity thus heaped upon their countryman by being thrust into prison for a debt which he had represented to have been paid by him over and over again, for had he not given ample cover in *pagarés* to the Bank, who, he maintained, was bound to pass the same to his credit in account as good money on the day of delivery? It will hardly be credited, but this second, for no other name can be given him, actually made up his account against the Bank, and he had about \$100,000, I believe, as if they were good money. This is part of his claim upon the Bank, which he makes up with *dolores y perjurios* for his being closed up and his business ruined for ever, to over \$320,000. In other words, he owes the bank \$270,000, with interest to 1884, the year of the stoppage, which he wipes out by a stroke of the pen, claiming that it is the other way about—that the Bank owes him \$328,000 and a solatium for his wounded feelings of some \$900,000 besides, or, in round numbers, a million and a half of dollars against the Bank, which he claims to be admitted. It would be quite useless if history were to record the Creation to find such another dangerous attempt at barefaced robbery, and of course my countrymen who are called upon to judge the case will never allow the Bank to be plundered. Delays take place in all countries in carrying through a litigation, but it is quite impossible but that Right will win in the end. The case has been sustained thus far through bribery and corruption among the native petty judges, who make it a matter of *amor propio* now to *falsificar al Banco Inglés*, and it is said that a number of the rich natives and mestizos have a "pool" on the result, the pool money going to pay Regidor's law expenses on the promise that when the spell is collected everyone shall get back his own with usury. Fortunately for the Bank, however, the native *papaderos* although much inexplicably they have been allowed to do much mischief hitherto, cannot now do much more, as the matter will be the hands of Peninsulares, who would one and all scorn to be parties to such a glaring *piratería*, and the Bank may rest assured that in the hands of Spanish judges it is certain to gain the day—and more, such substantial damages as should be awarded for the closing of the doors of the Bank on one occasion by the decree of a native *Jefe de Paz*, whose decree was promptly reversed by the Higher Court, and \$328,000 were deposited in the Government Treasury. Were not this result assured, certainly think that the representation from the British Government to the Madrid should be made in order to have the shameful proceedings stopped; and I am told that if the British Consul at Manila had known his duty and represented the matter properly to the Manila authorities when a native *Jefe de Paz* decreed the embargo of the Bank three years ago, the thing might have been stopped at the point. But my *Palanquero del comercio* in Manila of that gentleman—*que como Consul vela por el principio de la ley*.

The act of the native judge in seizing the Bank's money (\$328,000, called by Jurado the capital of his firm) was declared illegal, and but for the obstacles put in the way by the native judges, by instance and promises of bribes among the petty native judges, this money would long since have been returned to the Bank. Jurado has done everything to enlist the sympathies of his Philippine co-patriots in favour of his case, and he has pleaded all through as a *pobre*, but with lavish promises to his supporters of a *quid pro quo* when he comes to finger the spoil.

But to close up this already too long communication, I will say, in as few words as possible, what the points of law are upon which the Jurados have gone on in their persecution of the Bank, and the first is that the Bank stopped their credit without giving them the three months' notice, as per agreement, that the Bank insisted them into bankruptcy when they were not bankrupt (a man is a bankrupt usually when he cannot pay his liabilities); and that the Bank filled in the blank endorsement on the good *pagarés*, in order to cash them at maturity, the act being, they said, irregular according to the Spanish *Código de Comercio*. They actually brought a criminal action against the Bank's agent for doing this, but he was, of course, promptly acquitted.

The foregoing is the gist of the question, and the reason given by the British Consul for not actively interfering in the interests of the Bank was that certain formalities in connection with the litigation of the Bank had been overlooked when starting the branch at Manila, and that they were therefore not within the law as traders in the islands; this notwithstanding that all the usual taxes and permits had been duly paid. This was the plea put in by Jurado to prevent the Bank defending its interests, but it could not hold water, and the Supreme Court at Madrid quashed the pleadings. Now it is the wish of every lover of justice in this country that the Bank shall have the fullest protection of the law in fighting out the case, and it would be a dark day for my *guirralda Española* if our Courts should ever pronounce a resolution to interfere with a decree adverse to the Bank, which would involve the slur on the nation's honour would be evading.

ONE WHO KNOWS.
Madrid, June 15, 1891.

Since the above was in type we have received from London the following communications, which speak for themselves:—

To the Editors of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".

SIR.—In case it may be of any interest to the readers of your valuable journal, herewith I beg to enclose you a copy of a letter I lately addressed to the *London and China Express* of this city, of which only an extract has been published, omitting some important points, such as the one referring to H. M.'s Consul at Manila.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

ONE WHO KNOWS BETTER.
London, July 18th, 1891.

(Copy.)

THE HONGKONG BANK IN MANILA.

To the Editors of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".

SIR.—Having just seen in your issue of the 3rd inst. a letter, dated in Madrid and signed by "One Who Knows," kindly allow me to emphatically contradict its contents, and at the same time to state the correct and true facts of this case.

In the said letter I remark three principal statements well worthy of the consideration of the Bank shareholders.

"One Who Knows," and who without a doubt proved to be a child friend of the Bank, stated:

1st.—That the facts of the case between the Bank and Jurado & Co. of Manila are, that the Bank's agent in Manila, in pursuance of instructions, required payments of the London drafts before giving up the bills of lading; and in an ill-considered moment the Bank consented to hand over the bills of lading in exchange for Jurado's acceptance, taking as collateral security some *pagarés* (in English, promissory notes), supporting the same to be genuine, and drawn by people of substance. The *pagarés* would be at two or three months' date, and unsuspiciously the Bank agent went on repeating his first mistake until the first of the acceptance fell due, and was dishonoured. He then fell back upon his "collateral," but to his amazement he found that the *pagarés* were signed by assumed signatures of Chinese and others who never had any existence, and some of them said to be by natives in Jurado's employ—their coachman, cook, and other dependants! The fact was in the first and mistake when this discovery was made, and the Bank, that had apparently supplied the London understanding with Jurado by making an agreement, actually drawn up in Spanish, undertaking to continue to extend the London credit, so long, of course, as the drafts appearing should be "promptly met," and the other "good" given, the Bank, in a moment's notice of its discomfiture. This article, it is of course, quite unnecessary on the part of the Bank to give, as the simple fact of all the bills and *pagarés* that had appeared having been dishonoured was of itself an announcement that the concern was at an end. Such, at all events, would have been sufficient notice in any civilized country, with even the most crude notions of mercantile usage. The Bank proceeded here and there to "embargo" Jurado and Co., but upon pressure, I believe, the firm had got before this one or two good names on *pagarés*, for what one or two good names (the names), remember,

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To the Editors of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".

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but the amount is not material, and these good *pagarés* were given to the Bank blank endorsed, as collateral, for the payment of an account which had by this time run up to something like \$270,000 between advances and interest. That is, the Bank had been fleeced to the tune of nearly \$300,000 with barely \$50,000 worth of realizable securities to fall back upon. After this you will, I am sure, agree with me that truth is stranger than fiction. The Bank went on with the embargo, and forced Jurado and Co. into bankruptcy, succeeding at length in putting Ricardo into prison for fraud, and, as was natural, selling off what they had seized and stopped in transitu as best they could. The native *papaderos* got their backs up at the indignity thus heaped upon their countryman by being thrust into prison for a debt which he had represented to have been paid by him over and over again, for had he not given ample cover in *pagarés* to the Bank, who, he maintained, was bound to pass the same to his credit in account as good money on the day of delivery? It will hardly be credited, but this second, for no other name can be given him, actually made up his account against the Bank, and he had about \$100,000, I believe, as if they were good money. This is part of his claim upon the Bank, which he makes up with *dolores y perjurios* for his being closed up and his business ruined for ever, to over \$320,000. In other words, he owes the bank \$270,000, with interest to 1884, the year of the stoppage, which he wipes out by a stroke of the pen, claiming that it is the other way about—that the Bank owes him \$328,000 and a solatium for his wounded feelings of some \$900,000 besides, or, in round numbers, a million and a half of dollars against the Bank, which he claims to be admitted. It would be quite useless if history were to record the Creation to find such another dangerous attempt at barefaced robbery, and of course my countrymen who are called upon to judge the case will never allow the Bank to be plundered. Delays take place in all countries in carrying through a litigation, but it is quite impossible but that Right will win in the end. The case has been sustained thus far through bribery and corruption among the native petty judges, who make it a matter of *amor propio* now to *falsificar al Banco Inglés*, and it is said that a number of the rich natives and mestizos have a "pool" on the result, the pool money going to pay Regidor's law expenses on the promise that when the spell is collected everyone shall get back his own with usury. Fortunately for the Bank, however, the native *papaderos* although much inexplicably they have been allowed to do much mischief hitherto, cannot now do much more, as the matter will be the hands of Peninsulares, who would one and all scorn to be parties to such a glaring *piratería*, and the Bank may rest assured that in the hands of Spanish judges it is certain to gain the day—and more, such substantial damages as should be awarded for the closing of the doors of the Bank on one occasion by the decree of a native *Jefe de Paz*, whose decree was promptly reversed by the Higher Court, and \$328,000 were deposited in the Government Treasury. Were not this result assured, certainly think that the representation from the British Government to the Madrid should be made in order to have the shameful proceedings stopped; and I am told that if the British Consul at Manila had known his duty and represented the matter properly to the Manila authorities when a native *Jefe de Paz* decreed the embargo of the Bank three years ago, the thing might have been stopped at the point. But my *Palanquero del comercio* in Manila of that gentleman—*que como Consul vela por el principio de la ley*.

The act of the native judge in seizing the Bank's money (\$328,000, called by Jurado the capital of his firm) was declared illegal, and but for the obstacles put in the way by the native judges, by instance and promises of bribes among the petty native judges, this money would long since have been returned to the Bank. Jurado has done everything to enlist the sympathies of his Philippine co-patriots in favour of his case, and he has pleaded all through as a *pobre*, but with lavish promises to his supporters of a *quid pro quo* when he comes to finger the spoil.

But to close up this already too long communication, I will say, in as few words as possible, what the points of law are upon which the Jurados have gone on in their persecution of the Bank, and the first is that the Bank stopped their credit without giving them the three months' notice, as per agreement, that the Bank insisted them into bankruptcy when they were not bankrupt (a man is a bankrupt usually when he cannot pay his liabilities); and that the Bank filled in the blank endorsement on the good *pagarés*, in order to cash them at maturity, the act being, they said, irregular according to the Spanish *Código de Comercio*. They actually brought a criminal action against the Bank's agent for doing this, but he was, of course, promptly acquitted.

The foregoing is the gist of the question, and the reason given by the British Consul for not actively interfering in the interests of the Bank was that certain formalities in connection with the litigation of the Bank had been overlooked when starting the branch at Manila, and that they were therefore not within the law as traders in the islands; this notwithstanding that all the usual taxes and permits had been duly paid. This was the plea put in by Jurado to prevent the Bank defending its interests, but it could not hold water, and the Supreme Court at Madrid quashed the pleadings. Now it is the wish of every lover of justice in this country that the Bank shall have the fullest protection of the law in fighting out the case, and it would be a dark day for my *guirralda Española* if our Courts should ever pronounce a resolution to interfere with a decree adverse to the Bank, which would involve the slur on the nation's honour would be evading.

ONE WHO KNOWS.
Madrid, June 15, 1891.

Since the above was in type we have received from London the following communications, which speak for themselves:—

To the Editors of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".

SIR.—In case it may be of any interest to the readers of your valuable journal, herewith I beg to enclose you a copy of a letter I lately addressed to the *London and China Express* of this city, of which only an extract has been published, omitting some important points, such as the one referring to H. M.'s Consul at Manila.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

ONE WHO KNOWS BETTER.
London, July 18th, 1891.

(Copy.)

THE HONGKONG BANK IN MANILA.

To the Editors of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".

SIR.—Having just seen in your issue of the 3rd inst. a letter, dated in Madrid and signed by "One Who Knows," kindly allow me to emphatically contradict its contents, and at the same time to state the correct and true facts of this case.

In the said letter I remark three principal statements well worthy of the consideration of the Bank shareholders.

"One Who Knows," and who without a doubt proved to be a child friend of the Bank, stated:

1st.—That the facts of the case between the Bank and Jurado & Co. of Manila are, that the Bank's agent in Manila, in pursuance of instructions, required payments of the London drafts before giving up the bills of lading; and in an ill-considered moment the Bank consented to hand over the bills of lading in exchange for Jurado's acceptance, taking as collateral security some *pagarés* (in English, promissory notes), supporting the same to be genuine, and drawn by people of substance. The *pagarés* would be at two or three months' date, and unsuspiciously the Bank agent went on repeating his first mistake until the first of the acceptance fell due, and was dishonoured. He then fell back upon his "collateral," but to his amazement he found that the *pagarés* were signed by assumed signatures of Chinese and others who never had any existence, and some of them said to be by natives in Jurado's employ—their coachman, cook, and other dependants! The fact was in the first and mistake when this discovery was made, and the Bank, that had apparently supplied the London understanding with Jurado by making an agreement, actually drawn up in Spanish, undertaking to continue to extend the London credit, so long, of course, as the drafts appearing should be "promptly met," and the other "good" given, the Bank, in a moment's notice of its discomfiture. This article, it is of course, quite unnecessary on the part of the Bank to give, as the simple fact of all the bills and *pagarés* that had appeared having been dishonoured was of itself an announcement that the concern was at an end. Such, at all events, would have been sufficient notice in any civilized country, with even the most crude notions of mercantile usage. The Bank proceeded here and there to "embargo" Jurado and Co., but upon pressure, I believe, the firm had got before this one or two good names on *pagarés*, for what one or two good names (the names), remember,

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ONE WHO KNOWS.
Madrid, June 15, 1891.

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SIR.—In case it may be of any interest to the readers of your valuable journal, herewith I beg to enclose you a copy of a letter I lately addressed to the *London and China Express* of this city, of which only an extract has been published, omitting some important points, such as the one referring to H. M.'s Consul at Manila.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

ONE WHO KNOWS BETTER.
London, July 18th, 1891.

(Copy

No. 2935

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

MARRIAGE.

On the 31st August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Bishop Burton, assisted by the Rev. Douglas Hamilton, Chaplain to the Forces, FRANCIS HENRY, fourth son of the Right Hon. G. A. C. May, late Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, to HELENA AUGUSTA, Victoria, eldest daughter of Major-General Digby Barker, C.B., Commanding the Troops, and Acting Governor of Hongkong.

DEATHS.

At sea, on the 19th August, SAMUEL A. LORD, late master of American schooner Long-wha, aged 56 years.

At Pagoda Anchorage, Fookchow, on the 21st August, FLORENCE EDITH FRASER, the beloved youngest daughter of Mr. T. Betts (I.M. Customs), after a short illness. Aged 2 years. Deeply regretted.

On the 21st August, at his residence No. 1, Garden Villas, Hongkong, ALFRED SAMUEL TROODOR, the dearly beloved and only son of Mrs. Samuel Clifton, of Shanghai, in his 38th year.

At the Shanghai General Hospital on the 24th August, BERTHA, the dearly beloved wife of T. E. Robson, aged 23 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MASTER, MACKINTOSH AND DALRYMPLE versus FRASER-SMITH.

The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the special requisition of ten members, have convened an extraordinary meeting, to be held in the City Hall on Friday the 11th September, for the purpose of taking the decision of the Club as to whether or not Mr. R. FRASER-SMITH shall be deprived of his rights of membership for having been convicted last November of a misdemeanor, to wit, conspiracy. This afternoon (26th ult.), the Clerk of the Course, doubtless under instructions from the Stewards, circulated for the information of the members of the Club, copies of the complaint lodged by the ten impecunious sportsmen whose moral susceptibilities have been so grievously offended, together with some correspondence which had passed between the Executive and the alleged culprit. As the question at issue, and there are several, are of more than ordinary importance, and go very much farther than mere local racing interests, we append the various documents in their proper order for the information of all honest and honorable men throughout the Far East. Owing to the late hour at which the C. C.'s circular reached this office we are unable to deal at any length in the present issue with what is either an honest, legitimate, bona fide, and perfectly unbiased effort to keep racing in Hongkong above suspicion, or the meanest attempt at the lowest form of contemptible rascality that even this notoriously shady colony has yet known; but we propose at an early date carefully analysing this most serious business on its merits as a public question of right and wrong, and then leaving all concerned to form their own conclusions. It is perhaps as well to point out that the last letter of the series published below is omitted from the Clerk of the Course's circular, no doubting to inadvertence, but as it is not without considerable importance, as showing that Mr. FRASER-SMITH rather invites than otherwise the avalanche against his personal honour and social status threatened by Messrs. EDWIN MACKINTOSH, of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, G. C. MASTER, of the Crown Solicitor's office, and H. L. DALRYMPLE, ex-Director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and promoter of various notorious schemes in British North Borneo, we have added it to the list. We might also point out that it appears, prima facie, that the Stewards of the Jockey Club have been guilty of a wanton and inexcusable breach of confidence in publishing, without special permission, information regarding proceedings now pending in the Supreme Court which was imparted to them in good faith and under the seal of absolute secrecy; but that also is probably a mere matter of inadvertence, and we cannot suppose that it will materially prejudice the efforts of Mr. FRASER-SMITH in obtaining a thorough and complete legal vindication, even at the unreliable fountain of Hongkong Justice. The cause: MACKINTOSH, MASTER, DALRYMPLE & Co. v. FRASER-SMITH stands as follows:—

Whereas ten members of the Club have certified in writing to the Stewards their opinion that the conduct of Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith has been injurious to the character, interest, welfare, good order and credit of the Club, and whereas the Stewards concur in that opinion and have requested Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith to resign his membership of the Club, and whereas Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith has refused to do so, and whereas the Stewards are of opinion that Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith is entitled to be expelled from the Club under Rule 40.

For the information of members, copies of the complaint and correspondence are enclosed. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1891.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1891.

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Hongkong, 31st May, 1891.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1891.

the conduct of Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith (a member of the Club) has been and is so long as he remains a member) injurious to the character, interest, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club, by reason of his having been convicted of conspiracy, desire that you do forthwith request him to resign his membership of the Hongkong Jockey Club, and should he not resign within one month after such request that you do convene or call Extraordinary General Meetings of the Club for the purpose of expelling him therefrom.

We request that you will as soon as possible inform us whether you concur in our opinion, and will forthwith request Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith to resign, and if he does not do so call the necessary meetings for the purpose of expelling him.

If you do not concur we desire that you will also at once take the necessary steps to call a Special Meeting of the members of the Club to consider the matter and to explain your reasons for not concurring with us and for not calling upon Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith to resign.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

(Signed) M. MACKINTOSH,

GEO. T. VAITCH,

H. L. DALRYMPLE,

CYRIL PLATT,

GODFREY C. C. MASTER,

HERCULES J. SCOTT,

WM. A. CRUICKSHANK,

OSCAR WEGENER,

EDWARD J. HAGAN,

C. PRODERSEN.

We, the undersigned Stewards of the Jockey Club, hereby certify that we concur in the opinion expressed in the above written letter that the conduct of Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith, a member of the Club, has been injurious to the character, welfare, interest, good order and credit of the Club.

(Signed) P. RYRIE,

H. HOPPIUS,

R. M. GRAY,

J. GRANT,

J. L. KESWICK,

E. L. WOODIN,

G. S. COXON.

Concurrence certified by the Stewards, 12th June, 1891.

(Signed) T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

Robert Fraser-Smith, Esq., Hongkong.

Sir,—I am directed by the Stewards of the Jockey Club to hand you a copy of a letter addressed to them, signed by ten members of the Club, in which, on the grounds stated therein, the Stewards are called on to proceed under Rule 40 of the Rules and Regulations of the Jockey Club and to request you to resign your membership of the Club.

As the concurrence of the Stewards and their certificate, in writing, that they do concur in the opinion as to your conduct expressed in that letter, is requisite before taking any action in the matter, they will be glad to hear anything you may have to say on the subject, either as to the applicability of the Rule to you or as to your conduct, or as to its possible effect on the character, interest, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club.

The Stewards would prefer to have your defence, if any, submitted in writing, but if you wish to be heard personally by them, they will hear you on Saturday next, the 6th instant, at four p.m., at a meeting of the Stewards to be held at the Hongkong Hotel at that hour.

If you elect to address the Stewards in writing they will be glad to have your defence in the course of the forenoon of Saturday next.

If you send in no defence in writing, and do not appear at the meeting of the Stewards on Saturday next, at 4 p.m., the Stewards will then proceed to consider the letter of the ten members and to grant or refuse the certificate required by the Rule in question.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) E. H. GORE-BOOTH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

Robert Fraser-Smith, Esq., Clerk of the Course, Hongkong Jockey Club.

Sir,—Your letter dated May 26th, enclosing an unexecuted copy of a petition referring to me, which is stated to have been sent by ten members of the Jockey Club to the Stewards, reached me yesterday afternoon. When you send me a complete copy of the said petition, with the names of signatories, I shall at once reply to you.

Yours truly,

(Signed) R. FRASER-SMITH.

29th May, 1891.

Robert Fraser-Smith, Esq.,

Sir,—I am instructed by the Stewards to say that in consequence of the mistake made in not sending a complete copy of the letter, the time of sending in your defence, I have, I extended to Saturday, the 6th of June, and the Stewards will meet on that day at 4 p.m. at the Hongkong Hotel at that place.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. GORE-BOOTH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1891.

R. Fraser-Smith, Esq., Hongkong.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club to return to you the documents which you handed to them today, and which I enclose in the following:—

1. Certified copy of the case Regina v. Ward and Fraser-Smith.

2. Certified copy of General Gordon's affidavit in the case of Minblinett v. R. Fraser-Smith.

These documents contain matter with which the Stewards were already familiar from a perusal of the 1890 papers reporting the trials mentioned, and from your remarks to them today. They consider you must have referred to other documents than those now returned. If so, will you please send the papers referred to by your earliest communication to the Stewards to the Hon. P. Ryrie, Esq., at his residence.

The correspondence between you and the Clerk of the Course, left by inadvertence, is returned herewith.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. GORE-BOOTH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1891.

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I am, Sir,

the 6th instant and which you attended for the purpose of offering an explanation in rejoinder to the letter signed by ten members of the Club, dated 21st May last (of which you have been furnished with a copy). I am now directed by the Stewards in the absence of any reply to Mr. Woodin's letter of the 6th idem, to intimate that the Stewards can no longer delay their decision.

After carefully considering the statements made by you before them, the Stewards do not find that these statements afford an explanation which would exonerate you from the application of Rule 40, and they have therefore, in compliance with the letter already referred to, signed by ten members (in which for the reasons above stated they are obliged to concur) to request that you will resign your membership of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Port Darwin, 26th June, 1891.

The Honourable P. Ryrie, Senior Steward, The Hongkong Jockey Club.

DEAR SIR,—Prior to my leaving Hongkong I received a letter, dated 12th June, 1891, from Mr. T. F. Hough, who signed himself Clerk of the Course, in which the following passage occurs:—

"After carefully considering the statements made by you before them, the Stewards do not find that these statements afford an explanation which would exonerate you from the application of Rule 40, and they have therefore, in compliance with the letter already referred to signed by ten members (in which for the reasons above stated they are obliged to concur), to request that you will resign your membership of the Hongkong Jockey Club."

In reply to this somewhat curious and very much involved inspiration (?) of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, I respectfully but firmly decline to accede to their request. I will not resign my membership of the Club, and shall be fully prepared to defend my rights and vested interests, both before my brother members, and in the law courts of the colony, if necessary, when properly called upon to do so, on my return to Hongkong in August. I do not suppose that even the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club are so lost to all sense of justice and fair-play as to take any action during my absence; but should they think fit to do so, thereby outraging every recognised canon of true sport, to say nothing of decency and propriety, I assure that my cause will not lack supporters.

I met the Stewards of the Jockey Club, by their invitation, at the Hongkong Hotel on the afternoon of Saturday, June 6th, to make certain explanations regarding a letter dated the 21st May and signed by ten members, the object of which was to coerce me into resigning my membership. This letter, I would point out, was drafted in February by Mr. G. C. Master, and it took that honorable gentleman and sportsman over three months to obtain the requisite ten signatures, and after canvassing in vain among the active members of the Club and the supporters of racing, he had to fall back on three Germans, who are unknown in racing matters, to complete his list. It would thus seem that the members of the Jockey Club, the racing men, the true sporting element, and the gentlemen, did not consider that my illegal and iniquitous conviction for a misdemeanor in November last, had injuriously reflected on the "character, interest, welfare, good order or credit of the Club." Moreover, in February last my racing colours bore no inconspicuous part at the annual race-meeting in Happy Valley, and I have yet to learn that my racing policy on that occasion, or at any time during the past dozen years, compares unfavorably with that of any one of the self-constituted autocrats of local sport; in fact the contrary is the case, as public opinion has times out of number conclusively testified.

In their letter to me the Stewards said that they would be pleased to hear anything I had to say "either as to the applicability of the rule to me, or as to my conduct, or to the possible effect on the character, interest, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club." Desirous of showing every courtesy to the Stewards, I raised no objection to explaining the position of affairs so far as I was concerned personally, although I expressed the opinion in no uncertain terms that considering the offensive wording of the requisition and the status in the racing world of the signatories, I ought to have been spared the indignity of having been called upon at all on such a shallow pretence to protect the Club's interests. Briefly stated, I pointed out:—

1. That Rule 40, on which the requisition was based, had never legally, and in accordance with the provisions of Rule 33 been made a rule of the Club.

2. That Rule 40, even assuming it to have been legally passed, could not have retrospective effect, and that, therefore, an alleged misdemeanor said to have been committed in August, 1890, could not be brought under a law passed in February, 1891.

3. That the requisition was not in accordance with the spirit and principle of Rule 40, but was a deliberate attempt to coerce the Stewards into granting a certificate and requesting me to resign. Further that the requisition was not dictated by any genuine or honest interest in the welfare of the Club, but was a mean and malicious attempt to do me injury, directed by private motives, on the part of Messrs. Master, Mackintosh, Dalrymple, and their followers.

4. That I was wrongfully convicted, that I was in possession of sufficient evidence to vindicate myself, and that steps were being taken with all possible despatch to have the conviction quashed.

I placed (confidentially) in the hands of the Stewards two documents—namely, a certified copy of the Chief Justice's summing up in the Conspiracy case, and (a) a certified copy of the de bene esse examination of Major-General Gordon in the suit now pending, Minblinett v. Fraser-Smith. It was with great reluctance that I consented to leave these documents connected with a case still sub judice, in the hands of the Stewards even under the seal of confidence, and I very quickly had reason to regret my misplaced trust. That same evening Mr. E. L. Woodin wrote to me on behalf of the Stewards, stating that they had already been familiar with the contents of the documents "from a perusal of the local papers reporting the trials mentioned," and that they thought I must have referred to some other papers, which he desired should be sent at my earliest convenience.

Needless to say I declined to acknowledge this letter, or to take any further steps to avert what was evidently a foregone conclusion, and told Mr. G. C. Master, over three months later, that his requisition, signed by ten members of the Jockey Club, could do me no harm, and that for me to achieve impossibilities, and the assertion that the Stewards were already acquainted with the contents of the two docu-

ments referred to, through a perusal of the local papers, is absolutely without foundation. The full text of the Chief Justice's summing up has never yet been published, and how the de bene esse examination of Major-General Gordon on the 26th March, 1891, could have been published in November, 1890, I leave the Stewards of the Jockey Club to explain. It is quite true that, in addressing the Stewards, I referred to other documents in my possession; but if these gentlemen expected that I was likely to submit to the tender mercies of an irresponsible body like the Stewards of the Jockey Club, most important evidence to be used for my own vindication in the law courts of the colony, they could reasonably expect that I held proofs that the conviction was illegal and against the evidence, and I submitted the proofs. The Stewards could not or would not understand them. Is not this conclusive?

Sir James Russell (to the jury).—"If you disconnect Fraser-Smith with the laying of the information, and find that he was not privy to it, then there is no conspiracy on the part of Fraser-Smith. If Mr. Fraser-Smith was out of the country (laying the information), you cannot say this is a case of conspiracy."

Major-General Gordon (before the Registrar on March 26th, 1891).—"The prosecution was instituted under the advice of the Crown Solicitor. I understood the Crown Solicitor was representing the Government. He advised me to get Mr. Ward to lower the information, and I did so. It was not possible that you (Fraser-Smith) could have known that this information was being laid."

Major-General Gordon's statements are supported by the evidence of Mr. Arthur, clerk at the Magistracy, and the affidavit of Mr. Ward, and they conclusively prove the injustice and illegality of the conviction. And it is for this conviction that the Stewards concur with Mr. Master and his friends in requesting me to resign my membership of the Jockey Club.

And I decline to do anything of the kind.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. FRASER-SMITH.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1891.

The Hon. P. Ryrie, Senior Steward, Hongkong Jockey Club.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have arrived in the Colony and am quite prepared to defend my rights and interests in the Hongkong Jockey Club, when called upon.

Yours faithfully,

R. FRASER-SMITH.

THE DAIRY FARM "JOB"

About two years ago the Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., through the personal influence of one of the Directors, obtained from Governor Sir Vaux a grant on very favorable terms of that narrow strip of land lying to the eastward of Wyndham Street, stretching from Pedder's Hill to the bottom of the old Glenelyr ravine. We believe that this famous old landmark of Hongkong is now known as the Lower Albert Road, but as the crawling worm who degraded the spot with such a name is probably dead long ago—if he is, not he ought to be—we pass by the desecration without further comment. Fourteen years ago a very large sum of public money was expended by Mr. Surveyor-General Price in erecting the very substantial granite wall which protects the roadway on the unoccupied side of Wyndham Street. At that time it was decided that no building or other conspicuous obstruction should ever be allowed to impede the free air of heaven in what even in those early days was recognised as one of the lungs of a city already grossly over-crowded in almost every part. And for more than a decade the decision arrived at when Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY held sway in our midst remained unchallenged and unaltered. But times changed, and a Governor arrived who knew not JOSEPH.

The Hongkong Dairy Farm has always been run on purely philanthropic lines; its founders, promoters, and directors have been from the commencement, more or less, philanthropists, of one sort or other. For instance the present Chairman, Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP, is an economical and theoretical philanthropist; whilst Dr. JAMES CANTLIZ is a very reckless but distinctly practical member of the order. Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP preaches practical philanthropy; Dr. CANTLIZ practices it. Mr. SHARP tickles his own harmless vanity; the Doctor survives the throes of labour and gets there somehow. And he certainly got at the high-toned and immaculate members of the Executive Council who smiled when Governor Sir Vaux smiled and wept crocodile tears when that latter-day narrow-minded official bigot looked sad. The aim of the Dairy Farm Company was to obtain a central depot, where they could sell milk retail at a price that would bring it within the reach of all. The Directors said that was their chief aim, but, leaving Dr. CANTLIZ out, we doubt the absolute truth of that programme. Anyhow, after some correspondence with the Hongkong Government, the site already referred to was granted on what can be described as most favorable business terms, and, upon Queen's Road would have been built the Dairy Farm Company, much better, and the knowledge of that simple fact would have saved the Hongkong Government from being convicted of about the meanest and most selfish job that the colony has known since the valuable Hongkong Mint plant and machinery were looted by the immemorial firm of JARVIS, MARSHMAN, and Co., and purely nominal figures. There have been lots of other robberies of public property and rights intervening, but these two, in our opinion, take the cake. The Dairy Farm Company, for two years, the Dairy Farm Company has attempted to build on the valuable site which had been secured by Government, either by or something, perhaps they

were ashamed of their conduct; perhaps they got into the hands of the so-called architects and couldn't get out again! And at length the Government gave them notice that unless the milk-shop was run up within a certain time, the original concession would be cancelled. In consequence of that reminder, Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP and his colleagues have determined to construct their central office, shop, and store-room for the disposal of the lacteal fluid to all and sundry, and without delay. But they will do nothing of the kind; if the citizens of Hongkong are true to themselves. The grant of this land was a mean job, which ought to have been publicly

...are willing to pay the farmer's
...Deep pits are dug, into which
...are poured by the thousands and then
...filled up with salt water and covered
...sands.

The prohibition by the Municipal Council of women frequenting opium dens, is likely to be the cause of a good deal of litigation, for the opium shop-keepers, in consequence of the falling-off of their business, protest that they are unable to pay their rents, and most of the landlords are threatening lawsuits. The opium shop-keepers consider it a great grievance that the keepers of tea-shops should profit as they are doing by the decline of the opium dens; that they do so cannot be doubted, for since the women have been kept out of the opium houses they have flocked to the other establishments in great numbers.

H.E. Shao, formerly Shanghai Taotai, who has been appointed to succeed Lie Ming-chuan in the Governorship of Formosa, will arrive here to-morrow from Shanghai, in the Cheong Cheong. Shao had been in mourning for his mother and has had a severe illness himself, in consequence of which he obtained a two months' leave of absence, which has now expired. He will be the guest of the City Magistrate here, who is making preparations for his reception, and on leaving Shanghai will proceed to Peking to have audience with the Emperor before taking up his post. We hear that he may be appointed to the Governorship of Shanung Province, rendered vacant by the death of Chang Yao.

The report that the indemnity for property destroyed at Wuhu had been fixed at Tls. 111,000 is now confirmed. On the 19th of this month, the Jesuit Fathers invited the Customs Taotai, Tsai Taotai, and the two Magistrates, to the Mission house, where the priests informed the officials that the property burned and ruined had been valued at Tls. 111,000, inclusive of furniture, provisions, etc. The Fathers also asked from the Government a small hall called Ngore-shan, north of the present Mission buildings, and also a piece of land on the east side of the Mission house. After a short consultation the officials agreed to give the Fathers the two lots of ground mentioned, in three months' time. All the necessary documents are being drawn up and will be signed in the next few days.

The people of Yu Yon, in the district of Shantung, have been greatly excited lately over the discovery that some miscreants are opening the graves and carrying off the ghastly contents of the coffins. When the Magistrate came out the other day the people got so excited that they broke his chair and tore his clothes, compelling him to take refuge speedily in his yamen. Three men and a boy have been caught at this ghastly work. The men were in a boat, and being strangers in the district were ordered to stop by some of the people who had formed themselves into a vigilance committee, and give an account of themselves. Instead of stopping the men urged the boat faster down the stream, throwing overboard a number of bags as they proceeded. They were pursued however, and finding their followers overtaking them, the three men jumped overboard, and it is averred, walked under the water. Finally they were captured and brought to land, and some of the bags were fished up and found to contain dead men's bones, upon which the country people stoned the three men to death. The boy was brought before the authorities for trial, when he confessed that he and the three men were engaged by another man to break open the graves and steal the bones, for which the man paid the four confederates good wages. When he wanted the bones for a mystery. During the trial of the lad the Magistrate ordered the slayers of the three men to be locked up, and it was then that the people broke the official's chair. The people think the whole business is connected in some way with the Kolo-hwei, who may want to stir up wild excitement among the people and then credit the foreigners with having instigated the rifling of the graves that they might make medicine of the bones. Already a very bad feeling prevails against foreigners in the district, where the hatred for the Roman Catholic Missionaries is very intense.

WESTERN SHANTUNG.

August 17th.
The contrast between the present season and the last is very marked. While there has been many and heavy rains this year, there has been nothing like a flood. The crops which were ruined by the drought in the latter part of June, were saved by timely showers falling just in the nick of time, and in almost all directions the outlook is reported to be extremely favourable. But one is never sure of his crops in this country (or perhaps in any other) until they have been harvested, and not always then. A man, living in a village not far from here, had gathered a good crop of wheat, and soon after harvest the advantage of a clear hot day to bring out a few bushels and spread it on the threshing-floor to dry, as is the custom of farmers, with a view to prevent heating of the grain. Suddenly and without a moment's warning, a black cloud seemed to fill the sky, and so rapid was the downpour, that in spite of his utmost exertions, the farmer, who was watching his grain, could not recover any of it, before it was carried away by a torrent into the village mudhole. Out of the whole quantity, he barely saved a quart.

While at this time at year all the district magistrates were besetting the river of the stream, and the universal inundations, the river shows no sign of flood, and after a rain there is often a fall rather than a rise. The Linching officials have been holding theatrical representations to induce the Tai Wang to raise the river at that point to such a level that it will be possible to open the locks into the Canal, and let the rice-flood through, without at the same time allowing all the water in the Canal to escape. At last accounts the difference in the level was said to be about five feet, whereas last year at this time the Canal was several feet higher than the river. The lack of water in the river is to be explained by the extraordinary drought in Shantung, where at the end of June no rain had fallen, and the prospect for crops was of the most dismal description. The banks of the stream on the plains are always so high that the water which falls covers, wherever low spots there may be, where it remains until it soaks into the ground or evaporates. Thus the rivers are of almost no use as drains for the level country, but only for the mountains torrents, for which the accommodation is generally totally inadequate.

Since the preceding paragraph was written, wood comers that the Linching theatre had been eminently successful. The river has risen six feet, the locks have been opened, the grain-flood is in full sail for Tungchow.

The times of which the rural poet sang, has departed.
There is always a plenty of room at the top; The ancient saying ran;
And the summer thermometer hotly said;
"I will get there if I can."
With the beginning of autumn have come cooling rains and comfortable nights.—N. C. Daily News.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

During the past week the weather at night time has been cool and pleasant, but warm

during the day, and we may safely congratulate ourselves that the worst part of the summer is over. The health of the Foreign community has been fairly good; I regret to say that the prevalence of sickness amongst the Chinese is now being celebrated, and our Band is illuminated at night by small bonfires of water's edge, by the burning of shoes, paper and mock money in the shape of shoes of silver, to appease the evil spirits. A very pretty sight it is to see a number of tiny shaped lanterns of all colours strung adrift on the river with a small candle lit inside of them. Last night the Chinese corvette, *Pow Ming*, anchored off the North shore, was illuminated from stem to stern with lanterns, and being a calm night, the effect looked exceedingly pretty. Pickets of Chinese braves still patrol the Settlement, and everything remains quiet. H.B.M.S. *Redpoll* in port.—*Mercury*.

HANGCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 22nd.
A few days ago, two friends were drinking tea in a tea-shop and one of them made the payment in cash. The waiter returned one of the cash and asked him to give him a better one. An altercation then occurred and the case was settled by the decision of the bystanders, that the two friends should beg the waiter's pardon. This they did, but after leaving the shop they felt the shame so keenly, that they could not bear it, so they purchased one of the waiter's worth of opium and swallowed it between them and went back to the tea-shop and died there. This was too much for the proprietor of the shop, so he swallowed opium with the purpose of putting an end to the trouble this calamity was bringing on him. He came near dying also, but was saved by vigorous efforts. All this occurred over one cash of questionable value.—N. C. Daily News.

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chefoo, 24th August, 1891.
The weather here is delightful and the visitors from Shanghai and elsewhere seem to be enjoying themselves thoroughly, especially the children. This afternoon we are to have a treat, as the Band from the French flagship *Triomphant* are to play on the beach opposite the Beach Hotel. As it is a lovely day we shall have a crowd to hear the sweet sounds of music, which are something rare in Chefoo, I assure you.

Yesterday morning two Japanese men-of-war arrived from Port Arthur, and they will remain here to meet the Chinese fleet when they arrive. I hear the Japanese will give a dinner at the Beach Hotel to all the Chinese officers. In fact there is to be great feasting and feasting between the Admirals and officers of the two fleets. They seem to be following the example of the French and Russians, of which we have heard so much in late telegrams.

I regret to state that Mrs. Newman, of the Family Hotel, died very suddenly this morning. She was talking and laughing with several others when she commenced to cough, and sat down on the sofa and expired at once. I hear the cause of her death was heart-disease.

The two French men-of-war which are now here are expected to leave to-morrow, but I have not yet heard where they are bound to.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

August 25th.
Very general regret is felt here at the rather sudden death yesterday morning of Mrs. A. Newman of the Family Hotel. The deceased lady, who came to Chefoo in 1874, was one of our oldest residents, and her numerous friends and patrons up and down the coast will heartily sympathize with her family in their sad bereavement. The funeral, which is sure to be largely attended, takes place this afternoon.

As you have already probably heard, H.E. Chang-yao, Governor of Shantung, died at Chefoo last Saturday, and in consequence the flags at the various Consulates and hotels are at half-mast.

By the kind courtesy of the Admiral, the well-trained band of the *Triomphant* played before the Club last evening, and to judge by the large number of people who congregated upon the beach to listen to the melodious strains, the musical treat was very fully enjoyed, and the proportionate regret is felt that it cannot be repeated, as the *Triomphant* and *Villars* leave for Vladivostok to-morrow.—N. C. Daily News.

NEWCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 20th.
The last report about Dr. Greig is that he has left Kich, and is making his way down here via Kwanchan, where his wife and child are. We hear that he was accused of causing the death of six children, and that after his arrest and imprisonment that what his punishment should be. They don't seem to be aware at Kich that foreigners can only be judged and punished by their own consuls, according to Treaty, of course. It is to be hoped that when Dr. Greig arrives a very full inquiry will be instituted, and if necessary that the British Minister at Peking will make some representation for the outrage that has been committed. The authorities in the neighbourhood are very independent, and it is a great pity that the dispute which took place some years ago as to the French mission buying some land, has never been settled, especially as a small mandarin was shot and killed by a French priest, accidentally it was said. Mr. Dillon, French Consul at Tientsin, visited the district and made a full report, but nothing further was done, and the bad feeling remains.—N. C. Daily News.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 25th.
A very odd occurrence here was the drowning of two of the cadets at the Naval College last Saturday night. They were engaged in some sport on the bank of the pond which is used for torpedo practice, when one, as it is supposed, fell in, and the other, in his effort to save his comrade, was dragged in after him, as when caught he had a firm grasp of his companion's hand. They were not missed until late in the night, and no search was made for them. It was thought they had gone out into the city. Next morning their bodies were found floating in the pond. The two young men were from Foochow, and one of them was a relative of Captain Kiang, one of the instructors in the College.

A young man from north of the river, died a very foolish death yesterday. He had a bottle of powder to carry home with him, and stopped by the way to test its power. It was suddenly lit, and he was killed. A few minutes later he was carried into Dr. Macklin's hospital, and bleeding from the head.

But not even age can always teach wisdom. A few days later an old man past seventy years of age rushed into his burning house to save a few articles of furniture and was also very badly burned.

Locusts continue to annoy the farmers in this vicinity, especially on the north of the river. The officials offer a reward of fourteen cash a catty for them.

The city is crowded with students who have come up for the triennial examination next month. The "Chu Kiao" has reached Peking, the city on the opposite bank of the Yangtze from Nanking. He will remain there until the first of the eighth moon, when he will be escorted into this city. He comes from Chikiang and his name is Kin. His alternate is a young man from Kiangsi named Li, only thirty-one years of age. He took his degree two years ago.

Notwithstanding the presence of so many strangers, the city is very quiet, but it would not be unwise for the foreign authorities to keep a vessel here until after the examinations.—N. C. Daily News.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

It has been remarkably quiet here for the last few months, but now all of a sudden the whole place is in an uproar, and all sorts of rumours are in circulation, but there seems to be no fear of any demonstration against foreigners. It is the Taotai this time who has brought down the wrath of the Chungkingites upon himself. On the night of the eighth of the present month there was a big fire and over one hundred houses were consumed. The locality of the fire was very near the Chentai's Yamen. All of the officials in the place were present. When the fire engines were brought out only two out of some thirteen or fourteen could be made to work at all; it then came to light that the Taotai had allowed the fire brigades and had taken charge of the whole affair himself. And it was said he had appropriated the funds collected to keep the engines in repair to his own use.

Great indignation was expressed and he was publicly censured by the Chentai, who refused to allow a chair to be brought for him to sit upon in the presence of the crowd. The following day written notices were circulated throughout the whole city, prominently ordering every family to send one man to the Yamen on the fourteenth to demand of the Taotai the money raised by subscription for keeping the fire engines in repair.

On the eleventh, early in the forenoon, the Taotai went to the Chentai's Yamen. As soon as he entered the building a great mob rushed in after him, smashed his chair and booted and yelled at him. Chinese mob knows how to do, and heaped upon him such an amount of filthy abuse as probably no foreigner ever heard or could understand. Many demanded remuneration for their losses, others demanded food, some insisted upon his immediate expulsion from the city. All the courtyards and halls of the Yamen were filled with men and boys, all apparently trying who could make the most noise. The back door of the Yamen was held by a brigade of old women, said to have been over two hundred strong, all duly armed with their night soil implements in anticipation of his Excellency making his exit in that direction, which had he done he would have been thoroughly fertilized. The soldiers belonging to the Chentai managed to keep the crowd from laying hands upon him until sold came, when he was well on in the afternoon, notice having been sent by the Chentai to the head-quarters of all the City Guards to repair to his Yamen. This they did without uniforms or arms. They gradually passed in amongst the crowd without attracting attention until they mustered a pretty strong force, when at a given signal the soldiers rushed on the mob and belaboured them right and left, so there was a general stampede. In the mean time the Taotai had taken his seat in the Chentai's chair and rushed out after the crowd, which he cleared of the crowd and arrived safely at his own Yamen, the outer gates of which had already been occupied by company soldiers who immediately closed and barred the gates.

Several hundred thousands of cash have been distributed among the poorer of those who were burned out. There is said to have been not less than ten thousand people present in the streets in that quarter, where they completely locked all traffic. Proclamations have been issued, one by the prefect, and one by himself, both of which explain the Taotai's motives, which as a matter of course were food. He denies having appropriated any public funds to what was for the public good, but no one believes him and he is still the object of unabated malediction. It is not often that official managers get the people so thoroughly down on him as this Taotai of Chungking has done.—*Mercury*.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

August 22nd.
The Japanese Admiral Arima arrived outside Taku Bar some days ago in the flagship *Takachi Kan*, accompanied by the *Yamato Kan*, and after exchanging visits with H.E. the Viceroy and the Foreign Consuls, leaves Taku anchorage to-day for Chefoo.

The friends of Baron von Seckendorff are all well pleased to learn that his services have been so well appreciated by his Government as to have earned for him the order of the Red Eagle. German interests at this port were never in such concrete hands as in those of the present Consul, and the arduous journey he made into Southern Shantung last winter in connection with the missionary disturbances there, would alone have entitled Baron von Seckendorff to the distinction he has received.

The weather keeps rather hot, but with very cool nights.

Our local match factory is said to be looking blue in consequence of your crushing leader and striking letter from Tientsin, to say nothing of the attacks which, if it survives them, will show strong vitality in the concern. Would that the public interests were as fiercely guarded when enterprises of greater moment are exposed for sale, to the pilots, consuls, and customs men, who usually provide the capital. So much fuss over 20,000, what would be said, when millions were in question?—N. C. Daily News.

For Sale.

FOR SALE!!
BEST STEAM COAL
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the sale of the WAN AN (Formosa) STEAM COAL, are prepared to supply the same in any quantities to suit buyers at VERY REASONABLE RATES.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE AND REGULAR CONSUMERS.
For Particulars, apply to
TUCK YUE & CO.
No. 35, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. (221 1249)

Intimations.
HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report for the Past Season and electing the Committee and Officers for the coming Season, will be held at the PAVILION on MONDAY, the 7th September, at 5 P.M.
ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1161]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.
ISSUE OF \$500,000 FIVE AND A HALF DOLLARS PER CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.
OF \$100 EACH.
TENDERS are invited for the purchase of \$500,000 in 5 per cent. Mortgage Debentures of \$100 each. The debentures are issued in order to repay the money temporarily borrowed by the Company.

The loan will be repaid by a floating first charge on the undertaking of the Company, and all its property present and future, including any eventual increase of capital for the time being.

The debentures are issued at par, but any application containing an offer of a premium will receive consideration at the hands of the Directors, but this shall not affect the right of the No tender to accept any tender they may see fit.

The debentures will be accepted below par, at a value of \$150 each made payable to bearer and carrying interest from the 1st day of October, 1891 at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, or its branches, at the current rate of Exchange upon presentation of the Coupons attached to the debenture. The terms of subscription for each debenture are as follows:—\$5 per cent. on application and the balance on 1st day of October, 1891.

Where no allotment is made the actual amount paid will be returned in full without any deduction but without any interest, and where the number of debentures allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment, or any excess returned. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the allotment liable to cancellation and previous payments to forfeiture.

The debentures shall be redeemable at par in the amounts and at the time following, i.e.—\$100,000 thereof on 1st day of October, 1894. \$100,000 thereof on 1st day of October, 1897. As to the remaining \$300,000 the Company may redeem the same at any one of the times and in any one of the modes following, namely:—they may pay off \$150,000 on the 1st October, 1899, and \$150,000 on the 1st October, 1901, or they may pay off the whole sum of \$300,000 on the 1st October, 1899, or they may pay off the whole sum of \$300,000 on the 1st October, 1901 at their option.

The numbers of such debentures as will be paid off will be drawn for at the periods aforesaid and public notice will be given of the day and time fixed for each drawing at least seven days before such drawing.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Company's Secretary on or before the 15th day of September, 1891 accompanied by a deposit of \$1 per cent. upon each debenture applied for.

Intimations.
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
NOTICE.
AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE CLUB will be held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, the 17th September, proximo, at 4 P.M.
BUSINESS.
Notice of the Business to be transacted, has been sent by post to each Member of the Club. Any Member who has not received such notice is requested to communicate at once with T. F. HUGHES, Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1159]

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
A REWARD of \$500 will be paid to any person supplying information that will lead to the discovery and identification of a Chinese girl named LI AFAT, who, in or about the month of September, 1888, was resident at St. Francis Street, Wharfedale, in the house of JOHN MINHINNETT, an overseer in the Hongkong Public Works Department, under the protection of a Chinese kept woman named WONG AH NGAN.

LI AFAT is about 20 years of age, and according to a declaration made by WONG AH NGAN at the Magistrate's, she was returned to her mother about three years ago—presumably to some village in the Kwangtung Province, where it is stated she died a short time afterwards.

On the other hand JOHN MINHINNETT deposed on oath in the Supreme Court that LI AFAT was sold by WONG AH NGAN and that she was present in his own house when the purchase money was paid; and it has since been ascertained that the girl was taken to Singapore for immoral purposes.

A reward of \$500 will be paid to any person who shall produce reliable evidence, showing that LI AFAT was returned to her mother, in or about September, 1888, and afterwards died or alleged.

Apply to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1166]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.
DURING this and next month members are recommended to practise at the 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges—Bisley rules; and 7 rounds and one sighting shot at each distance. It is desired that all scores made be sent in to the Secretary. A prize will be given to the competitor who attains the highest aggregate of not less than 5 practices.

J. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [165]

DENTISTRY.
FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly Assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.). CONSULTATION FREE. Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [150]

S. I. E. N. T. I. N. G.
D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 19, D'ARQUILL STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free. Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [148]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR, a notice of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary communication with the Undersigned, requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, 25th August, 1891. [15]

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, AUCTIONEERS IN FURNITURE, CARPETS, CHAIRS AND BOOKS. 115, Queen's Road Central.

NOTICE.
JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUND COMPANY, LIMITED, JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, who have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit architects, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special for Shipping, Large Orders.

W. SUMARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR, 2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG. PHOTOGRAPHY. JOHN AMBROSE, CLARKE, Teacher of Shorthand and English, No. 15, Wyndham Street, opposite Central Police Station.

Intimations.
THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
The Directors of the above Company, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of August, 1891, have decided to call for the payment of the CALL of \$5 and interest on or before the 5th September next.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., AGENTS, Hongkong, 26th August, 1891. [116]

NOTICE.
It is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., No. 6, Ice House Lane, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September, 1891, at 4 p.m., when the following Resolutions will be put to the Meeting:

1.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that John Whalley of Hongkong be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

2.—That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the one part and The Hongkong Borneo Company, Ltd. of the other part be and the same is hereby approved and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect.

On the above Resolutions being passed the proceedings as to the winding up of the Company, and the powers conferred on the Liquidator will be proceeded with and executed under the provisions of Section CXIX of Ordinance No. 1 of 1865 of the Ordinances of Hongkong. By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., AGENTS, Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1155]

H. G. BROWN & CO., LIMITED.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, the General Committee and General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. for the half year ended 30th June, 1891, on the paid-up Capital of the Company.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation, may be had on application at the Offices of the General Managers, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, Secretary, Hongkong, 26th August, 1891. [1153]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that AERATED WATER BOTTLES and SYPHONS bearing the Company's Name and Trade Mark are its property solely, and that any Manufacturer using the same or any Person other than the Customer of the Firm found in possession of the same will be proceeded against as the law directs.

A. H. MANCILL, Secretary, Hongkong, 18th August, 1891. [1122]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE No. 616 dated 4th February, 1887, for 20 Shares in the above Company, numbered 16834 to 16854, standing in the name of EDMUND FARAGO, of Foochow, having been LOST, a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued.

Fourteen Days (hereby) and the said Original Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1180]

Hotels.
THE SHAMSHEN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.
THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

Intimations.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1891.

ELEY'S GREEN, BLUE AND BROWN CARTRIDGE CASES.
ELEY'S NEW DAMP-PROOF CARTRIDGE CASES.
PIGION AND WILKS ALLIANCE POWDER.
FELT, CLOTH AND GREASE-PROOF WADS.
NEWCASTLE CHILLED AND ORDINARY SHOT.
GUN IMPLEMENTS AND SPORTING SUNDRIES.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, loaded to order.
DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECES.
MARTINI-HENRI RIFLES, WINCHESTER REPEATING CARBINES.
SMITH & WESSON'S REVOLVERS.
SHOOTING SUITS, STOCKINGS, HATS, BOOTS, &c.

J. H. CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1891.

SHANGHAI,

7, Fochow Road,

LONDON,

101, Leadenhall Street.



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong—18, Queen's Road.

AGENCIES

AT ALL THE
PRINCIPAL TREATY
PORTS OF CHINA.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND NAUTICAL BOOKS.

REED'S ENGINEER'S GUIDE.
Hutton's Practical Engineer's Guide.
Winton's Modern Steam Practice and Engineering.
Pocock's Model Engine Making.
Horse's Iron and Steel Manufacture.
Wyle's Iron and Steel Founding.
Slings and Hooks' Electrical Engineering.
Gray's Absolute Measurement of Electricity and Magnetism.
Hopkins's Electrician's Pocket Book.
Bosch's Electrical Instrument Making for Amateurs.
Moseley on Electric Magnets.
Bile's Handbook for Steam Users.
Spiridon's Practical Treatise on Casting and Founding.
Thompson's Dynamo Electric Machinery.
Season's Manual of Marine Engineering.
Kemp's Handbook of Electrical Testing.
Mackay's Shipbuilder's Pocket Book.
Jahnsen's Test Book of the Steam Engine.
Traill on Steam Boilers.
Thurston's Iron and Steel Shipbuilding.
Instructions for Making Surveys.

Dr. Dobner's Law of Storms in the Eastern Seas.
Major General Palmer on Typhoons.
Norrie's Epitome of Navigation.
Imman's Nautical Tables.
Pamsey's Illustrated Marine Encyclopedia.
Lecky's Wrinkles in Navigation.
Raper's Navigation.
Bedford's Sailor's Pocket Book.
Clarke's (J. Ambrose) The New Navigation.
Davis's Aimuth Tables.
Burwood's do.
Lee's Laws of Shipping and Insurance.
Goodfellow's Cargo Measure.
Bergen's Navigation.
International Code of Signals.
Book of Flags, House Flags and Funnels.
Morris's Elementary Navigation.
Lecky's The Danger Angle.
Bergen's Seamanship.
Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketching for Marine Engineers.
Pamsey's From Keel to Truck.
Brassey's Naval Annual.

W. POWELL & CO.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

(NOW PROCEEDING)

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

INCLUDING MARINBURK CO.'S FURNITURE UNDER COST.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1891.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS;—NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, AND ELECTRICAL.
OUTFITTING—A select, but inexpensive Stock.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES in great variety.
AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1891.

ROBERT LANG & CO.
NEW HATS.BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS
SINGLE TERAI HATS

(FALL HATS).

STRAW AND PITH HATS.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1891.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

PIANOS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE AND GUARANTEED.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE.

TUNING REPAIRS.

Instruments made equal to new. Large experience all machinery, trained men and Work guaranteed.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

16 YEARS extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people devoting themselves entirely to Music and Musical Instrument Trade.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

Commissioners and Dispensing Chemists.

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Commissioners and Dispensing Chemists.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital 1,000,000
Subscribed Capital 500,000

Head Office—Hongkong.

Court of Directors:
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shing, Esq.
Chan Kiu Shan, Esq. W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hilt, Esq. Quan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
A. B. McKean, Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTNEY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery & Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI.
Hui Fu Yuen, Esq. Lim Kwan King, Esq.
Ma Kie Tchung, Esq. Chu Ming Shing, Esq.
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.
J. D. THORNBURN, Manager pro tem.

THE Head Office now receives Money on deposit and makes advances on Goods in neutral Godowns, and upon other securities, on terms to be had on application.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1891.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 1,800,000

LONDON:
Head Office.....45, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

3 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Boats, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornamentations, Rafters, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectively excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

Walls and do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 5 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to

SCHEELE & Co.,

Sole Agents,

No. 16, Stanley Street.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1890.

Commercial.

THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

Hongkong, August 29th.

Share business during the week has been almost at a standstill, chiefly in consequence of expected troubles in connection with the monthly settlements.

Although these expectations were only partially realised, as nearly all bad and doubtful accounts were at least temporarily adjusted, rates generally have declined to a considerable extent.

A few stocks have maintained their positions of last week; still the market evidences but little solidation, and for some time to come any great change for the better can scarcely be anticipated with a fair show of reason.

Banks, quoted at 200 in our report of this day week, were a dead-letter until after the Settlements; but since then some transactions have been put through at 175 per cent. premium for cash, as all, and also at 175 for delivery on the 25th proximo.

We have many times warned these of our readers who are interested in share-investments against being misled and led away by the machinations of inspired "rings" and "combinations" of unscrupulous jobbers, who have during recent years on various occasions attempted to rob the investing public by ways that are dark and means that are more than dubious, and we venture to believe that all our good advice has not been "wasted on the desert air."

And we again throw out a word of warning to our friends who are interested in Banks: This stock, if the Bank's latest report may be relied on, is worth about 150, and that is an outside estimate; it doesn't require either a genius or a prophetic to approve this; by the substantial evidence of facts and figures; and any speculator who knows his work, or any shrewd man of business, with his eyes open, can demonstrate the absolute accuracy of our contention in a very few words.

A certain "park of bulls," who have most admirably illustrated that ancient fable about the donkey, and the lion's skin, thought they could "corner" Banks, and were exceeding rich by their astutious operations.

They have, however, failed; and the bottom of that deep well of their own digging has not yet been reached.

The shares of the Hongkong Bank, are worth on published figures, about 150, and all that they are actually worth can only be satisfactorily ascertained when the Bank's accounts, duly audited and authenticated

by competent auditors, are published. They have not been so published for the past ten years—if they have ever been so published, and matters are getting so serious and so complicated, that Mr. J. S. Mosses' (the Chairman of the Court of Directors) speech at last Saturday's meeting—that the actual position of the Bank is a bit of a mystery. As this matter, however, is being got cherry ripe for public discussion by the Editor of this journal, the foregoing words of warning ought to be sufficient for the present.

National Bank (ordinary) shares have changed hands since our last weekly report at 70 per cent. discount, and a few Founders' shares are on offer at \$170 per share. At these rates this scrip should prove a lucrative investment.

The Bank of China, Japan and the Straits' stock has been inquired after, and sales at \$15 and \$145 for ordinary and Founders' shares respectively have been reported. As this institution is now going in for legitimate banking business, in addition to its special sphere of operations, it promises to become most useful to the colony and a paying concern to its shareholders.

In Docks but little has been done since we last wrote; a few forced sales were made at 80 per cent. premium, *ex div.*, for settlement purposes, but there are now buyers at 90. Some comments made at the meeting of shareholders last Monday, especially referring to the \$10,000 allotted for contributing shareholders and \$10,000 bonus to European employees, have caused a lot of discussion in the colony amongst those interested. As the question in its entirety will be fully dealt with editorially in the *Telegraph* early next week, it is only necessary to say here that the opinion of shareholders against a special contribution to Directors which is a barefaced imposition, and a bonus to a certain class of the Company's servants which can only lead to bitter feeling among those left out in the cold, and which moreover, is altogether unnecessary, is practically unanimous. Why don't the complacent Directors propose to canonise the European employees who have done absolutely nothing for which they have not been adequately paid? Some of them would look well in golden haloes and with inflated harps. Perhaps Joss Boffilos would supply those artistic articles of adornment free, gratis, if he were judiciously approached!

China Sugars have changed hands during the week at 168 and 169 per share, *ex div.*, but there is now a slightly better feeling, and a few shares could be placed at 170. Luzons are wanted at 62.

Charbonnages have been talked about considerably during the past few days, and sundry reports of cablegrams from London, all more or less idle, have been current "gossip" on the Rialto. If anything of real importance to the shareholders of this Company should occur, our readers can rely on having the earliest information, but we cannot spare time and space to report the nonsensical and spurious utterances of interested jobbers. The *China Mail* is the article for that sort of stuff, if it serves no other purpose. Charbonnages have been bought and sold at from 350 to 400 shekels per share, and shares are still offering at the latter rate. And they are cheap at the price—but we must seek a Special Commissioner to have a look at that show very soon, if sufficient inducement offers. Imuris' shares have found buyers at \$7, \$7.50 and \$7.75 per share, but afterwards dropped to \$7.25 closing weak, with sellers. Those interested in this peculiarly doubtful concern—especially in view of what has lately appeared in the San Francisco newspapers, will be wise to await further developments and fuller information before taking any additional risks. The cablegrams alleged to have been received here since the arrival of the American mail last Monday may mean a lot, and they may mean nothing. The comments in the *Frederic* papers were probably known in England the day after they were published; but no contradiction was received in Hongkong until special telegrams were sent from there three weeks afterwards. He who runs may read. And until Jardine, Matheson & Co. (who "run" the Imuris in the Far East) fully explain what they had to do with the Weirich patent when they started the Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., how much they got out of that useless abortion, and how much Mr. William McGregor Smith got out of it, we shall advise our readers that the *Frederic* of "the princely house" is not necessarily gospel truth. There may be an Imuris mine, with wealth of untold gold piled up on the Mexican plains, and then again there possibly may not be. Mr. James Whitall, who is not an altogether unknown factor in Hongkong speculations of years gone by, or Jardine, Matheson & Co., or somebody, says there is; and the San Francisco newspapers, which certainly can have no interest in lying, say the entire show is a fraud. We haven't been there and we don't know the exact situation; but our readers will be wise to act judiciously and cautiously in their dealings with this stock until they are in possession of that reliable information which they ought to have received months ago—and especially after the suspicious drop in the market value of the scrip within the past few weeks.

In other stocks we have nothing of interest to report.

Hongkong, September 2nd.

There has been absolutely nothing done since the publication of our Saturday's report. Latest quotations are appended.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 173 per cent. prem., *ex div.*, *ex div.*

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$60 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—\$15 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

Vangse Insurance Association—Tls. 70 buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$317 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$304 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$91 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$331 per share, sales and buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—60 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$65 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$20 per cent. discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$40 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$170 per share, *ex div.*, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$63 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$86 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, *ex div.*, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, 10 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, 5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, 14 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$113 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

Punjab and Sanghi Dua Samantian Mining Co.—\$31 per share, sellers.

The Raul Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$0.75 per share, buyers.

Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$71 per share, sellers.

The Hualon Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$75 per share, sales and sellers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$40 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$41 per share, sellers.

Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.

The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$12 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$15 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$76 per share, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sellers.

The Latuk Planting Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

The Jelaba Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—5 cents per share, sales and sellers.

The Shamoon Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$73 per share, sales and sellers.

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HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. G. Palmer & Co.'s Register.)

Barometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.
29.75	80.75
29.73	80.73
29.71	8